

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Literature is about presentation of human life. Literary work is reflection of the author's imagination that shows of the phenomenon in their life. It means when that the authors make their literary works, there is an expression of problem from the author's point of view. Literary work has relation with human life, it is appropriate to use psychology as an approach in understanding human being from psychological point of view. An understanding literary work also has connection with human being. A fantasy is a situation imagined by an individual that expresses certain desires or aims on the part of its creator. Fantasies sometimes involve situations that are highly unlikely; or they may be quite realistic. Fantasies can also be sexual in nature. Another, more basic meaning of fantasy is something which is not 'real,' as in perceived explicitly by any of the senses, but exists as an imagined situation of object to subject.

Wolfgang Iser (Selden and friends, 1997 : 50) says that the literary text has always had a "blank areas/blanks" and the only the reader alone can fill it. Acts of interpretation is always forcing the reader to fill in the blank areas. The issues facing the literary theory is always on is it true that the text itself that the text itself that ignited the follow the interpretation of the reader, or the strategy of reader in the interpretation of that drive to solutions on some of the things shown a text.

Literature is the imaginative work that pictures the human life in society which can be enjoyed, understandable, and used by the society also. The author will write the result of this imagination in a form of literary works. The form of those literary work such as drama, poem, short story and also novel. The literary work has its own definition taken from each different literature expert. According to Pradopo (1994: 26) the literary work is as the picture of the world and human

life, the main criteria that is putted on the literary work is 'truth', or everything that wants to be pictured by the author. Through that process, the reader of their literary work will be able to catch the characteristic of the author related with the world around him/her.

People who work in literature usually represent their work in such kind of literary works. Like the term of literature itself, where literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. Broadly speaking, "literature" is used to describe anything from creative writing to more technical or scientific works, but the term is most commonly used to refer to works of the creative imagination, including works of poetry, drama, fiction, and nonfiction. Literature represents a language or a people: culture and tradition. But, literature is more important than just a historical or cultural artifact (Pradopo, 1994: 26-27).

Literature introduces us to new worlds of experience means that the literary work is an immediate part of the literary environment, the aggregate of all the socially active literary works of a given epoch and social group. From a strictly historical point of view the individual literary work is a dependent and therefore actually inseparable element of the literary environment (Morris, 2005: 81).

Imagination, also called the faculty of imagining, is the ability to form new images and sensations in the mind that are not perceived through senses such as sight, hearing, or other senses. Imagination helps make knowledge applicable in solving problems and is fundamental to integrating experience and the learning process. (Norman : 2000)

Ruth M.J. Byrne has proposed that everyday imaginative thoughts about counterfactual alternatives to reality may be based on the same cognitive processes on which rational thoughts are also based. Children can engage in the creation of imaginative alternatives to reality from their very early years. (Byrne, R.M.J. (2005).

The ability of their imagination is the creative ability of the author. Creativity author allows the emergence of fiction elements in a literary work. Someone will probably not be the author if no underlying disease, namely the fact that phenomenal. There will be no imagination without the reality. Human life is always located between reality and dreams (Atmazaki, 1990:41).

Imagination is a special region, the autonomous region, which does not need to be matched by reality. Although things are imaginative but it doesn't have to be irrational. Something that is both imaginative could be happening in real life, because in any literary work is a reflection of human life. As a creative imagination, a literary work is a reflection of human life. As a creative imagination, a literary work is not able to uphold the legitimacy of one of the central issues of a social or institutional processes of the community who have it. He becomes a lie if we impose logical categories that are common to him. Even if he becomes a nonsense we demanded an explanation of the scientific-rational to him about everyday issues (Dahana, 2001:25).

Anne, a young orphan from the fictional community of Bolingbroke, Nova Scotia (based upon the real community of New London), is sent to Prince Edward Island after a childhood spent in strangers' homes and orphanages. Marilla and Matthew Cuthbert, siblings in their fifties and sixties, had decided to adopt a boy from the orphanage to help Matthew run their farm. They live at Green Gables, their Avonlea farm house on Prince Edward Island. Through a misunderstanding, the orphanage sends Anne Shirley. Anne is described as bright and quick, eager to please, talkative and extremely imaginative. She has a pale face with freckles and usually braids her red hair. Marilla at first says the girl must return to the orphanage, but after a few days, she decides to let her stay. Marilla feels that she could be a good influence on the girl and has also learned that a disagreeable woman in town might take Anne instead. As a child of imagination, Anne takes much joy in life and adapts quickly, thriving in the close-knit farming village. Her talkativeness initially drives the prim, duty-driven Marilla to distraction, although

Matthew falls for her charm immediately. Anne says that they are “kindred spirits.”

The book recounts Anne's adventures in making a home: the country school where she quickly excels in her studies; her friendship with Diana Barry (her best or "bosom friend" as Anne fondly calls her); her budding literary ambitions; and her rivalry with classmate Gilbert Blythe, who teases her about her red hair. For that, he earns her instant hatred, although he apologizes many times. As time passes, Anne realizes she no longer hates Gilbert but cannot bring herself to speak to him.

The book also follows Anne's adventures in quiet, old-fashioned Avonlea. Episodes include her play-time with friends (Diana, Jane Andrews and Ruby Gillis), her run-ins with the unpleasant Pye sisters (Gertie and Josie), and domestic mishaps such as dyeing her hair green (while intending to dye it black) or accidentally getting Diana drunk (by giving her what she thinks is raspberry cordial but is currant wine).

At fifteen, Anne goes to Queen's Academy to earn a teaching license, along with Gilbert, Ruby, Josie, Jane and several other students. She obtains her license in one year instead of the usual two and wins the Avery Scholarship for the top student in English. Her attainment of this scholarship would allow her to pursue a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree at the fictional Redmond College (based on the real Dalhousie University) on the mainland in Nova Scotia.

Near the end of the book, Matthew dies of a heart attack after learning that all of his and Marilla's money has been lost in a bank failure. Out of devotion to Marilla and Green Gables, Anne gives up the scholarship to stay at home and help Marilla, whose eyesight is failing. She plans to teach at the Carmody school, the nearest school available, and return to Green Gables on weekends. In an act of friendship, Gilbert Blythe gives up his teaching position at the Avonlea School to work at White Sands School instead, knowing that Anne wants to stay close to Marilla after Matthew's death. After this kind act, Anne and Gilbert's friendship is cemented, and Anne looks forward to the next "bend in the road."

Lucy Maud Montgomery was born in Clifton (now New London), Prince Edward Island, on November 30, 1874. Her mother, Clara Woolner Macneill Montgomery, died of tuberculosis when Maud was 21 months old. Stricken with grief over his wife's death, Hugh John Montgomery gave custody to Montgomery's maternal grandparents. Later he moved to Prince Albert, North-West Territories (now Prince Albert, Saskatchewan) when Montgomery was seven. She went to live with her maternal grandparents, Alexander Marquis Macneill and Lucy Woolner Macneill, in the nearby community of Cavendish and was raised by them in a strict and unforgiving manner. Montgomery's early life in Cavendish was very lonely. Despite having relatives nearby, much of her childhood was spent alone. Montgomery credits this time of her life, in which she created many imaginary friends and worlds to cope with her loneliness, with developing her creativity.

Montgomery completed her early education in Cavendish with the exception of one year (1890–1891) during which time she was in Prince Albert with her father and her step-mother, Mary Ann McRae. In November 1890, while in Prince Albert, Montgomery's first work, a poem entitled "On Cape LeForce," was published in the Charlottetown paper, *The Daily Patriot*. She was as excited about this as she was about her return to her beloved Prince Edward Island in 1891. The return to Cavendish was a great relief to her. Her time in Prince Albert was unhappy, for she did not get along with McRae and because by, "... Maud's account, her father's marriage was not a happy one." In 1893, following the completion of her grade school education in Cavendish, she attended Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, and obtained a teacher's license. She completed the two-year program in one year. In 1895 and 1896, she studied literature at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Based on the review above, the previous studies are different with the research created by the writer. The first research focused on the main character, characterization, and moral messages. The second research was using psychological approach, while the third research focused on the extraversion as

seen from the novel Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. Writer here is trying to conduct the study on Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* based on the psychological perspectives. In this study, the writer analyzed imagination reflected on this novel. The similarity between the study and previous studies is the use of *Anne of Green Gables* novel (1908) as data source.

Based on the background above, the researcher proposes to conduct a research entitled **"Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908) : A Psychoanalytic Approach."**

B. Literary review

The writer personally thinks that *Anne of Green Gables* is unique novel to read and also to be a research object. It is shown with the previous studied by Pandu Wijoyo Situmorang, Cecillia Whenny Kusumaningtyas, Nur Afni Finansia that was created before this research. Both were using the same book, but with different perspective.

The first research was written by Pandu Wijoyo Situmorang in 2012 from Pamulang University with title "*An Analysis of Main Character, Characterization and Moral Messages in the Novel of Green Gables*". On that research Pandu Wijoyo Situmorang concerned about the main character, characterization, and moral messages.

The second research was written by Cecillia Whenny Kusumaningtyas in 2013 from Jember University with title "*The Analysis of Formal and Informal Education on the Development of Attitude and Behaviour of the Main Female Character in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Anne of Green Gables*". This research describes the development of main female character's attitude and behavior through formal and informal education in the novel *Anne of Green Gables*.

The third research was written by Nur Afni Finansia in – from Surabaya State University (UNESA) with title "*Anne's Extraversion and Its Major Cause in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Anne of Green Gables*". This research focused on

extraversion as seen from the novel Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*.

Based on the review above, the previous studies are different with the research created by the writer. The first research focused on the main character, characterization, and moral messages. The second research was using sociological approach, while the third research focused on the extraversion as seen from the novel Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables*. The researcher here is trying to conduct the study on Lucy Maud Montgomery's *Anne of Green Gables* based on the psychological perspectives. In this study, the researcher analyzed imagination reflected on this novel. The similarity between the study and previous studies is the use of *Anne of Green Gables* novel (1908) as data source.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of study, the writer aims at analyzing the problem "How is Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908)?"

D. Limitation of The Study

The writer focuses on the research in analyzing Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908) on a Psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

Conducting research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study, as follows :

1. To analyze *Anne of Green Gables* novel based on structural elements of novel.
2. To analyze Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomery's novel *Anne of Green Gables* based on a psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the study

The researches expected a lot that the research which investigates the issue “Imagination Anne novel on Green Glabes bears many benefits. The benefits of this study will be differentiated into two benefits :

1. Theoretical Benefits

The result of this study is expected to be able to give information and contribution of knowledge to the academic reference. It can be also as a reference for other researchers who want to conduct further research and particularly the literary studies on this Green Glabes novel.

2. Practical Benefits

The study is expected to enrich knowledge and experience for the writer in many things and for other student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta of for other universities where have the same interest in literary study on the literary from a psychoanalytic approach.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. It is a library research while data sources need literary data. This kind of research has purpose to analyze literature using feminist approach. There are some steps to conduct the research. They are some steps to conduct the research. They are (1) determining the type of the study (2) determining the object of the study (3) determining data and data source (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the study

The object of the study is Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomery's Novel *Anne of Green Gables* (1908). It is analyzed by using a psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

There are two data sources which are needed to conduct this research. They are primary data resources and secondary data sources.

a. Primary Data Sources

The source of primary data is *Anne of Green Gables* novel (1908) published by Canada: Lucy Maud Montgomery's

b. Secondary Data

The sources of secondary data are taken from other sources related the study, such as: website, dictionary, and some books which support the research.

4. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data are reading novel and note taking, the steps are as follows:

- a. Reading the original novel *Anne Green Gables* several times.
- b. Determining the characters of novel.
- c. Taking notes of important things for both of primary and secondary data source.
- d. Classifying data by determining the relevant data.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique used in analyzing the data is descriptive analysis. It relates with structural elements of Imagination in Lucy Maud Montgomerys Novel Anne of Green Gables (1908).

H. Research Paper Organization

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter I deals with introduction which explains the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II deals with review of underlying theory that is psychoanalysis theory. Chapter III is structural analysis, in this chapter the researcher explains the structural element of the study, major character and discussion. Chapter IV is data analysis, which deals with system personality problem based on psychoanalytic theory. Chapter V is conclusion of the analysis and some suggestions.